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MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1919.

The man of the future will be the  
doer of deeds for the upbuilding of  
the interests and the happiness of  
mankind.

—Charles M. Schwab.

## The Newberry Case

Where there is much smoke there is some fire. That somebody was guilty of a violation of both the state and federal corrupt practices act in the Michigan senatorial primary and election, there was never any serious dispute. It was well known that the campaign managers of both Senator Newberry and Henry Ford were spending money like drunken sailors; that their expenditures were far beyond the \$10,000 allowed by the federal act to say nothing of the paltry and controlling sum allowed by the state law, everybody knew. The advertising alone, the cost of which is included in the limited expenditure, was far in excess of the amount allowed by law. The bureau maintained by Mr. Ford could not have been kept up for anywhere near that amount. And, no doubt, if he had been elected his expenditures would have been investigated as Mr. Newberry's have been.

There was, we believe, no suspicion that money was being spent corruptly in behalf of Mr. Ford. Only an expensive propaganda was carried on. The state was overrun with agents of Mr. Newberry, in whose behalf it was said that their activity was required to avert a disaster to Michigan and the United States senate. The later developments of the Ford-Tribune libel suit rather justified the extraordinary activities of the Newberry agents so far as they were then publicly understood.

But nothing can justify the corruption of voters by the use of money or in any other way. That is a deadly blow at our institutions as a democracy could level. It is a wonder that the nation so stood unshaken before corruption before laws for its prevention were enacted.

We are not assuming that there has been such corruption. There is frequently a wide difference between the charges set out in an indictment and the facts. We have in mind too, the investigation started in the federal courts of New York soon after the election. The charges of corruption were then vague, the attack being chiefly directed against alleged excessive expenditures. At the close of it only one thing seemed to have been established and that was a political move designed to wipe out the slender republican majority in the senate.

This is a matter though, in which politics should not be considered. If the election of Mr. Newberry was procured by corruption and fraud it should be set aside. If he had a guilty knowledge of the fraud and corruption, he should be punished as the law provides. If he had no such knowledge those who were guilty, if there was fraud and corruption, should be punished and the election of Mr. Newberry should be declared void for the fraud cannot be permitted to be enjoyed. It is much more important that our elections should be honest, than that either party should dominate.

As to what may be the outcome of the charge of excessive expenditures, it is hard to say. The amount allowed by the federal act to be legitimately spent, in many cases, is woefully inadequate. While \$10,000 is an unnecessarily large sum in a small, one-sided state, it is too small a sum in a large, populous and closely contested state. This sum was arrived at without much thought, and with equally little thought the limitations of campaign expenditures have been more often than not, disregarded.

We have seen how little attention has been paid to the corrupt practice act of this state, for instance, in every election since the act became a law.

If Mr. Newberry should remain in the senate, through the stigma of having had too much money spent "legitimately" for his election, he will not feel that he is a marked man among senators whose election expenses have been confined within legal prescriptions.

## For a Merchant Marine

The National Chamber of Commerce has submitted to all the Chambers of Commerce of the country to be voted on, a proposition for the sale by the government to private individuals, or regional associations of individuals, all the wooden and steel vessels which it had built for war purposes, these vessels to be sold for what they are worth, the difference between that sum and the cost of the vessels under war conditions to be pocketed by the government as a part of the war cost, into which capacious pockets so much has already been stored away.

There is submitted, along with this proposition arguments in favor of a merchant marine. These arguments, the disclosure of our condition at our entrance into the war, left incontrovertible. There can be little or no criticism of the proposition to sell the ships on the terms proposed, at their actual value, the payment at once of 25 per cent of the purchase price, the payment of the remainder of it to be extended over a period of twenty years.

But we notice a little inconsistency of statement on which the arguments are based which, however, do not weaken the general argument. It is stated, against a possible proposition that the government retain the ships and operate them as a national merchant marine, that the government could not compete with the merchant marines of other countries, whose ships cost less than ours, constructed under war conditions.

Again it is indicated that the government sell all

of its ships, about 2,000 in number, those already built and those under contract. For, it is stated, that if the government should retain and operate a part of them, it would be in competition with the individuals or associations who had purchased a part of the ships. The curious may then inquire, why if the individuals or associations, who must expect, with the purchased ships, to compete successfully with foreign commercial navies, should fear competition with Uncle Sam who, in the same breath it is declared, would be out of the running as against the foreign merchant marines.

But this is only a curious and unessential detail. It is enough to know that we need a merchant marine and that the government is less able to operate it than private individuals. We had known for a long time that our commercial flag was off of every sea. We had so long been used to that that we were no longer ashamed of it; we knew that our competitors were delivering our goods for us into every part of the world and were getting rich at it. We knew, too, that United States mail for South American countries was all sent to Europe first, because Europe was the only country with direct and reliable connection with South American ports.

We received our first painful jolt immediately after the war began in 1914, when Great Britain was obliged to withdraw British carriers for war purposes, and ocean freight rates went up 20 per cent with a jump. A result of that was an immediate falling off of our exports.

It is also rather humiliating to us and modifying of our pride in our part in the war, to reflect that 60 per cent of all the American forces, was carried to Europe in vessels of the allies and half of the remaining 40 per cent, in interned enemy vessels.

Lloyd George recently said that if America does not want to do its part, "the other nations must face the burden they faced all through the war." There is a lack of recognition in that remark of the fact that America took up a considerable part of that burden, as much as \$22,000,000,000 worth of it, a part of it that would have pressed down "the other nations" hopelessly. America's fighting men also took up a burden under which the "other nations" were groaning helplessly a year ago last June. Even as a bystander now, America stands ready to help with the burden, but insists upon having America's own way of helping, a not unreasonable position since the help is entirely for others.

We were cheered up yesterday morning by the announcement from Washington that the state department was engaged on a note to Mexico which would be "about the last." But you will agree with us, that the word "about" lacks a good deal of definiteness and finality.

The Reds are beaten everywhere where the people are given a voice. The mayor of Winnipeg who put down the bolshevik strike there last summer has been overwhelmingly re-elected.

An exchange asks, "What has become of the old fashioned corset that used to extend the whalebone up to the collarbone?" That's so, brother. Since you speak of it, we have missed it.

One reason we had for being thankful the other day was that one could be an American without feeling that it was a joke.

Some one has just remembered the curious circumstances that the present price of silver has not evoked a chuckle from Mr. Bryan. What's the matter with Mr. Bryan anyway?

We can think of no more sensible and effective plan for the conservation of print paper than for congress to enact a law, suspending all official publications at the seat of government. More paper is utterly wasted by the departments and bureaus than anywhere else in the country.

## IS GOD LAUGHING AT YOU?

By the Rev. Charles Steitz

Staff Writer on Religious Topics

"He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh."

God laughs!

Blessed is he that laughs with God.

When the rulers of the world "set themselves" and take counsel together—

God laughs!

When they resolve to throw off, or throw down, the principles of righteousness—

God laughs!

When they combine together, as did the men of old who built the Tower of Babel, to defy Him—

God laughs!

When the fool says in his heart, "There is no God"—

God laughs!

When the covetous man grinds the poor, reducing them to a starvation plane—

God laughs!

When men seem to gather power for the overthrow of their fellowmen—

God laughs!

Sometimes it appears that justice waits and mercy halts, and that "the mills of the gods grind slowly."

But they grind exceedingly small!

There is no man anywhere, he be unjust ruler, defying food, or heartless grind, but what retribution will overtake him.

But the thought that should overpower him even while he is in the act of unrighteousness is the fact that—

God laughs!

At him!

Fool!

## "THE BOOZE FIGHTER"

Backed by all the executive power of the greatest government in the world, John F. Kramer has taken the office to enforce the prohibition law. This law is based on the most substantial of foundations, namely, nothing less than an amendment to the constitution of the United States, duly ratified by almost all the states solemnly represented by their elected legislatures.

This is a democracy, with a republican or representative form of government. The majority rules. The majority has spoken. It has decreed the death of intoxicating liquors. It has gone up to the very limit of forbidding a man to take a drink of an intoxicant. It stops just short of that.

It is generally agreed that Commissioner Kramer faces a hard job.

From all reports he brings to his task qualifications which entitle the average citizens to expect results. A small town lawyer, universally esteemed by those who know him; known as "Honest John"; a progressive thinker; a thorough and thorough American; credited with cool, calm determination, an abiding faith in law and order, and respectful of the views of the other fellow. He has about four million "iron men" from Uncle Sam's treasury with which to organize and maintain his law-enforcing force, and quick access to the federal courts for prosecution of such cases as he brings.

A federal prosecution is no joke.

The longer a community, city, state or section stays dry, the stronger grows the demand for the enforcement of prohibition. Kramer's law-enforcing strength will grow with the effectiveness of his work

## THE GREAT AMERICAN HOME



## THE FREER COLLECTION

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.

The late Charles L. Freer, whose famous collection of American and Oriental art is soon to be housed in a special million-dollar building here as a part of the National museum, was an art collector of unusual talent and enterprise, according to those who knew the man and are qualified to judge.

The United States has produced many millionaire collectors of art, but most of these have had little in the way of equipment, except their wealth, for the task of making an art collection. They have generally employed experts to do all of the searching and the purchasing, and it is a notorious fact that they have often been imposed upon.

Mr. Freer belonged to the much smaller class of collectors who really know their subjects, and whose collections express individuality. He made his fortune as a manufacturer in Detroit. He was early attracted by Oriental art, and Chinese and Japanese paintings, potteries and other art objects make up a large part of his collection. He also collected the works of those American painters, who, in his opinion, possessed the fine sense of color and line which characterizes the best Oriental art. Whistler is the most famous of the Americans whose works he collected. The most interesting feature of his collection is the famous "Peacock Room." This is an interior which was created by Whistler for the London residence of the late F. R. Leyland. All of the decorations, and even the woodwork, were purchased by Mr. Freer, so that the peacock room will be reproduced completely in the new building here.

Mr. Freer had a passion for genuineness, and it is said that there is probably not another collection anywhere which is so free from the spurious. Whenever he purchased a new object of any importance, he would keep it before him for months, sometimes for years, and would seek the opinions of all available experts as to whether it was what it had been represented to be.

Mr. Freer made many expeditions in person in search of ancient Oriental works, and it is said that his experiences as a collector make a most interesting and unusual story. He and another collector brought out a collection of ancient potteries which had been discovered by some Arabs in the Euphrates valley. The Turkish government was bitterly opposed to the removal from the country of such antiquities, and how the thing was accomplished remains a mystery. It is said that Mr. Freer's secretary possesses some notes on his adventures as a collector, and it may be that a book on the subject will some day be published.

Mr. Freer's collection, which contains nearly 5,000 pieces, has always been kept in his residence in Detroit. Students of oriental art were usually able to obtain access to it, but it was not available to the general public.

Some years ago, Mr. Freer decided to present his collection to the people of the United States in the care of the Smithsonian institution. His original plan was to give merely the collections, and half a million dollars for the erection of the building. These plans expanded as his interest in the enterprise grew. The building, which is now almost complete, has cost \$1,300,000 and it is understood that his bequest includes a fund for the making of additions to the collection.

The building is said by experts to be one of the finest for its purpose in the world. The lighting and wall space are arranged to show the pictures to the best possible advantage. In heating and ventilation, the building is a model. Mr. Freer's collection includes a considerable library on the subject of Oriental art, and this is also given a place in the building. There are study rooms and a lecture hall. While the exhibits will be rotated, so that the public will not see the same objects all the time, all of the collection will always be available to students.

Although the building is almost complete, the collection will not be open to the public for about a year. All of the drawers, cases and other furniture are being specially made, and this will take some time, as will the arranging of the exhibits.

The Freer collection is by far the most valuable of the several bequests and gifts of pictures which have been made to the United States government. For the government buys no pictures, except the portraits of retired politicians which adorn the walls of some of the departments. Whereas other great nations have large and splendid art galleries, the United States, before the acquisition of the Freer collection, owned only a few hundred pictures.

appropriates no money for their purchase—except for immortalizing official physiognomy.

The present national gallery of art is due very largely to the work of one man, William Henry Holmes, who has charge of the department of anthropology and history in the national museum, as well as the National Art gallery. Mr. Holmes has been attached to the Smithsonian for 48 years, having entered its employ when a boy. He began his work there as an artist, making pictures of shells.

## ROOM FOR ALL

(Written for The Christian Science Monitor)

For every act of daily living there is just the right place. In these days when towns and cities seem to crowd the one right place in which to live, it is not in any material body, house, or world. In this Mind which is God, without limits of any sort, there is plenty of room to think and act right. To dwell wholly there is the only way of true freedom and happiness. Mind is the one right place in which man forever belongs. Here alone can he carry on all of his actual, spiritual work. From Mind his real experience can never be separated.

When Isaac pitched his tent in the valley of Gerar to dwell there and started to dig wells of water, at once the herdsmen of Gerar strove with his herdsmen, saying, "The water is ours." In other words the people of this land thought, as in many a case today, that there was no room in that valley for strangers. It was only when Isaac did his work fully and found enough wells of springing water for all that he could say, "For now the Lord hath made room for us, and we shall be fruitful in the land." With patient joy he has set to work to know his right place and to be blessed of God for being there. Thus he proved that good is boundless and not limited to any one special spot.

Unless one sees the divine idea which this story sets forth, one may think of Isaac's well-digging as showing merely how strife may be settled peacefully by the moving on to an unclaimed location. Isaac, however, was constantly depending on God for guidance. He knew indeed that his whole place of living was in the infinite Principle, and as he knew this he found it manifest in just the way that those with him could understand. Instead of outlining humbly just what plot of ground was theirs he was ever ready to be active as wisdom revealed what was best to him. The "Fear not, for I am with thee" of God made him sure of where in all of his true being he dwelt and was bound to prosper unconfined by any material sense of things. For this I AM of which he was ever conscious was certainly infinite Mind, not matter. By reasoning in accord with divine intelligence, Isaac was simply abiding in and with God in his daily thinking. Thus he was positive that the one spiritual consciousness was broad enough for his prayerful living always.

How foolish is the belief that there is not room enough for man's action of every kind! Shelter, clothing, food, and work, the so-called necessities of life, one and all they are mental concepts. To have and enjoy the fullness of the right concept one must know what God knows. Instead of supposing friction or difficulty or surplus or lack, God conceives only of the spiritual idea in changeless harmony. This idea has its sole dwelling-place and working-place in Spirit. Here it is fed, clothed, sheltered, and kept alert by divine Love. As the practice or practical operation of Spirit it has all the room there is in which to unfold. Infinite consciousness is indeed infinite and is the only satisfactory place for living and working.

In the divine Mind there is, of course, no room for trouble. As Mrs. Eddy says on page 333 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Since God is All, there is no room for His likeness. God, Spirit, alone created all, and called it good. Therefore evil, being contrary to good, is unreal, and cannot be the product of God." In fact there is no room in Spirit for such a crowding of industry or of housing conditions. The real man in the likeness of God is housed and employed by divine intelligence. As the thought of the world at large on this subject expands it must inevitably be found that there is plenty for all doing and living. Busy construction is bound to take the place of any sense of destruction since Mind's infinity ceaselessly unfolds. Reality can never come to be interfered with. This is the true consciousness

there is room only for stable joy and never for any fear of limitation.

The belief of lack of room often claims to present itself in connection with well-being of any sort just as in the problems of housing and industry. Mrs. Eddy says this clearly when in her poem, "Christ and Christmas" (stanza 9), she wrote:

"Forever present, bounteous, free,  
Christ outshines in gloom;  
And aye, with grace towards you and me."

For health makes room."

Since true health is simply spiritual wholeness of action, it is indeed important to know that for it God constantly provides infinity of place. In the divine Mind there is plenty of room for every true function of man.

Of course the true function is the activity or idea of Spirit, entirely apart from any human sense of things. This spiritual idea is going on freely here and now in the infinite space of Mind.

Thus the student of Christian Science who knows that in Mind there is room for all right activity is thinking of spiritual cause and spiritual effect, rather than of any mortal counterfeits. The manifestation for which there is room is just as infinite as its cause is infinite. Perfect idea, which is the reality, is located already with absolute satisfaction in perfect consciousness. Just to know this is good. The very knowing of it, however, brings about invariably an adjustment of the human sense of place and room more to the divine standard, through the disappearance of the beliefs of limitation and crowding. There could not possibly be anything larger than the infinity of Mind. Idea could never exceed the capacity of the Principle, in which it dwells. Clearly then the way for daily practice is to know that divine intelligence is ever producing exactly the right amount of activity for its infinite capacity—and this right amount is thus necessarily infinite.

## Where The People May Have a Hearing

Concerning the Municipal Rest Room

To the Editor of The Republican.

Sir: Not long ago I learned of this rest room for the first time, and thought I'd take this means to let other ladies from the country, who may be like I was, unacquainted with this delightful place of rest, know about it. At the suggestion of a friend, I went in with my year-old baby to rest. A windstorm came up, my baby was asleep in one of the little cribs kept purposely for the little ones, and I was compelled to meet an appointment. Not thinking of leaving my baby I was preparing to go when the matron, Mrs. Abbott, suggested my leaving the little one. I was much surprised to find such attention was given but was glad to avail myself of such an opportunity, and left baby with her. Returning an hour later and finding baby still sleeping I again left, at her suggestion, to do my shopping. When I returned baby had waked and been cared for, his milk given him, and he was being cared for as well as I could have done, and was contented and happy.

Mrs. Abbott assured me the room was maintained for the comfort and convenience of ladies from the country who need such a place when in town. A kitchenette is connected with the rest room where one can secure warm water and many other necessities connected with the care of children while in town shopping.

If you are in search of such a place go to the municipal rest room and Mrs. Abbott will show you every attention and kindness.

MRS. W. C. HEDGPETH.

## SONG IN A MINER KEY

(Spokane Spokesman Review.)

Down in a coal mine, underneath the ground,  
That is where I fain would be,  
The whole year round,  
Peeking at the fuel crop with maschie or with cleek—  
That's the life for me, boys, thirty hours a week.

That would make, it seems to me a  
drab existence luminous,  
Dallying with anthracite, flirting with bituminous,  
Working for employers, obsequious and meek.

Tearing off a living on thirty hours a week!  
Thirty hours a week, friends, what a pleasant sound!  
Down in a coal mine, underneath the ground—

Keeping of the output down, to help the boys along,  
Swinging of a careful pick, and singing of a song!

## THE SAME OLD STORY

(Blighty, London.)  
"Yes, she was his typist before he married her."  
"How are they getting on?"  
"Oh, same as ever: when he starts to dictate she takes him down."

## RICH WILL GET 'HELL' IN HEAVEN



So Says Ella, Who Claims She Has Been There, and Knows!

NEW YORK.—The mystery of death is to be solved soon by science, according to Miss Ella Smith Lawson, writer and student of metaphysics. "The Great Grisly Terror" is to be probed by the International Institute of Metaphysics, just founded in Paris by a group of such celebrities as Henri Bergson, Mme. Curie and Charles Richet.

Miss Lawson claims to have been in the world beyond.

"It happened to me six or seven months ago," she explained. "I was tired out with overwork. One afternoon I was sitting in my easy chair when I suddenly felt a tremendous vibration."

"I didn't know what to think at first," she was perfectly conscious of everything about me. One afternoon I was standing in a room—yes, in which the conscious world we live in is but half."

"What happened to me was presented in drama form. There were two people there, two friends of mine. You would say they were dead, but I do not recognize such a condition as death. There stood a friend of mine, Aurelia Pierce. She spoke to me."

"She was standing in a room—yes, there are rooms, houses, all these things we have here are in the other world, too."

"We are all so blind here because we have no vision in this earthly world in which we dwell. Our existence will be made complete by an understanding of this other world, usually called the spirit world."

"The two worlds are coming together not by occultism or by spiritualism but by the reasoning and discoveries of pure, cold science."

"In the other world, we shall live differently. There will be no money standards to make us unhappy."

"But we must create and work. The rich man who has always lived by the toll of others will be in a sorry plight. There will be 'hell' for him because he must perform, at first, the most menial tasks in order to fit himself for service of some higher sort later on."

## NAMING A STREET IN ALASKA

(San Francisco Chronicle)

In explaining to the people of the town of Nenana, Alaska, why the Fairbanks city council had decided not to name a new street Nenana, and instead had named it Blanchfield, the Fairbanks city clerk wrote:

It was decided to name it Blanchfield to remind us of the little red-headed boy who used to deliver papers to us, who was the first boy to graduate from the Fairbanks high school, grew to manhood in our town, and when our country entered the war promptly volunteered and was killed in action somewhere in France.

## THINKS UNCLE SAM LACKS GRATITUDE

SOMERSET, Pa.—After serving for 31 years as weather observer, without salary, Captain William M. Shrock, a civil war veteran, is pained by the announcement that he has been cut off the government's mailing list and will no longer receive the weather bulletin service. He says he will continue to be official observer, anyway.

## CLIMATE CHANGES KILL PARK TREES

NEW YORK.—Decrease in the annual rainfall, severe winters, increased humidity and heavy wind storms have caused the death of thousands of trees in New York parks. Poor soil also has caused many trees to perish after reaching maturity.

Fat (to Mike on the roof)—Don't come down the ladder on the other side of the house, Mike, I've took it away.—Southwestern Shoe Findings.

## THE YOUNG LADY ACROSS THE WAY

Copyright 1919, by Melton Thompson



The young lady across the way says it seems to her there's a great deal of unnecessary worry about the coal shortage and if worst comes to worst everybody will run down to Florida for a few months.